

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, NOV. 28, 1907.

NUMBER 3.

Crawford County Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff.....Chas. W. Arvola
Clerk.....John P. Olson
Register.....Ruth W. Bain
Treasurer.....W. J. Johnson
Prosecuting Attorney.....John P. Olson
Judge of Probate.....W. J. Johnson
Circuit Court Commissioner.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....A. E. Newman

SUPERVISORS

South Branch.....O. F. Hanson
Deer Creek.....Charles S. Sibley
Maple Forest.....Wm. S. Chalker
Grayling.....C. C. Palmer
Presidents.....C. C. Palmer

Village Officers

President.....J. H. Fum
Clerk.....John P. Olson
Assessor.....Fred Martin
Treasurer.....Holger Hanson
Trustees.....C. C. Palmer, Hans
Forsgren, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus

Society Meetings

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday 7:00 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Y. P. C. at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 o'clock. Rev. W. B. Macgregor, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Sims, Assistant.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. C. Klugegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 10:30 a. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Sims, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or before the full of the moon.
J. F. HUM, Secretary
A. TAYLOR, W. M.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. B.
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
O. PALMER, Post Com.
A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. H. W. HANLEY, President
MRS. L. W. HANLEY, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120.
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
M. A. BATES, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137.
Meets every Tuesday evening.
GEO. M. CULLOUGH, W. G.
PETER BOCHER, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 192.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month.
T. NOLAN, H. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 88.
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. L. W. HANLEY, President
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 790.
Meets second and third Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
J. W. HARRINGTON, G. M.
J. B. WOODWARD, Sec.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday each month at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
J. W. HARRINGTON, G. M.
J. B. WOODWARD, Sec.

Crawford Hive, G. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
EMMA AMOS, Lady Com.
ANNIE EISENHAUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.
MRS. DELEVA SMITH, President, L. A. COHLEMAN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 684.
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday each month at 8 o'clock.
ELIZA BROT, Master.
P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.
R. G. CLARK, V. C.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening.
ADA DEXTER, N. G.
ANNA EISENHAUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of U. E.
Meets 2nd and last Thursday of each month.
A. PRIMEAU, Pres.
V. K. CALLARD, Sec. and Treas.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence, Penzance Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. MERRIMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence, Penzance Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

C. C. WESCOT, DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, 104 N. Main Ave.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Fine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
Residence, Penzance Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.
Residence, Penzance Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LICORICE ROOT.

We Buy Half a Million Dollars Worth a Year from Asia Minor.

Licorice root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor, and few attempts have been made thus far towards its cultivation.

Until 50 years ago it was practically unused, says the News. The root grows on the Meander plains in the best in the world, being superior to that found in Syria, Mesopotamia, Caucasus, Siberia or China.

The exporters of the root lease licorice bearing lands for a period of from three to five years. Digging usually begins in October, and is done by peasants, who at the end of each day deliver the root to the various depots and receive payment according to the quantity they bring.

The root is piled up and exposed to the air until about May and June. It then weighs only half as much as originally, owing to the thorough drying process to which it has been subjected. The root is sorted to obtain the qualities known as "debris" and "bagette," both of which are highly valued.

Licorice root is shipped in bales weighing about 220 pounds each, pressed by hydraulic machinery and strapped with iron bands. The United States is the principal consumer of this class of licorice, which is shipped there in its natural state as raw material, being admitted free of duty.

It is converted into licorice paste for medicinal purposes, and is especially used for flavoring plug tobacco. Licorice root in its original state can also be found in any drug store in America. Annual exports to the United States amount to about 14,210 tons, valued at \$550,000.

CHILE WANTS OUR ENGINEERS.

High Officials Say American Skill is Needed in Andean Mines.

Filipe Sol, the consulting engineer of the republic of Chile, who, with Juan M. Gatica, attorney-general of the South American country, were commissioned to come to the United States and purchase locomotives and mining machinery, is desirous of taking back with him to Valparaiso a score or so of competent American engineers, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

"There is a great field for American engineers in Chile," said Mr. Sol before starting on a short trip to Niagara Falls and New York for a few days. "There are now few engineers, considered competent, in the vast mining fields of my country. Beginning in contact with the mining engineers of the various cities we will visit. The gold veins have been scarcely tapped. The salt-petre mines, under the crude methods of unskilled engineers, are yielding only one-half of what they should. It is the same way with other mining fields."

"Have you received promises from any mining engineers of Philadelphia to go to Chile?" he was asked.

"I cannot make that public," was his response. "I have interviewed several. They look with favor on the suggestion of Mr. Gatica and myself."

Easily Distinguished.

A couple of travelers found themselves detained at a village inn, and inquired whether there was any amusement to be had at the establishment.

"Oh, yes," replied the waiter, with palpable pride, "we have a billiard room."

At their request the travelers were conducted thither, and found a brightly lighted room, with one small table, which had evidently seen better days. Their attendant produced a set of balls which matched the table for wear and were of a uniform dirty gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" asked one visitor.

"Oh," was the reassuring reply, "you soon get to know them by their shape."

Wages in Great Britain.

Wages in Great Britain average much higher than they do on the continent, and in France and Germany wages are higher than in Italy, Spain or Austria. The district court at Carlsbad, Austria, recently fixed the daily wages of laborers of both sexes for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 as follows: Males—Foremen, 60 cents a day; others, 40 cents, and apprentices and boys, 20 cents. Females—Adults, 28 cents, and juveniles, 18 cents. Servants of the state, 48 cents, except servants of the post and telegraph, who receive 44 cents.

No Place for Alligators.

An English tourist in the West Indies had been warned against bathing in a river because of alligators, so he went in swimming at the river mouth, where his guide assured him there would be none.

"How do you know there are no alligators here?" he asked when he had waded out, neck deep.

"You see, sah," said the guide, "they're all dead here. De alligators is skinned out. Dis ain't no place for dem, sah."

A Substitute.

Customer—Will you give me a copy of "The Art of Being Happy at Home?"

Librarian—I'm afraid not, but I have here a little treatise on "How to Make an Excellent Substitute."

—Pole Mela.

IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Quaint Customs That Recall Childhood by Odd Manners.

In the first place, the woods are full of men, runs "The Chronicle of a Queer Girl" in the Ladies' Home Journal. They were numerous in the sands of the sea, and life was interesting, to put it mildly. In my time there was no such thing as the palling off of one couple to "keep company" for years at a stretch, to the exclusion of other friends. A girl was free to accept the attention of any and all young men, and have a different escort to every dance, picnic or party of the season. Even an engaged girl was not expected to go only with her fiancé, but must make things lively by entertaining and going about with different young men and keeping the community upon the qui vive as to which would be her final choice.

There was time for idling in those days—hours for fooling dull care and basking in the sun. A pretty girl was likely to spy from her window an interesting group of pedestrians or a dashing horseman at almost any hour in the day. If she went downtown (she did not go often, gentle reader, as girls do nowadays), it was strange, indeed, if there was not rivalry as to which of the young gallants should walk home with her. On Sunday the rear seats of the sanctuary were comfortably filled with young gentlemen of no special religious professions, and it was by no means the least interesting feature of the service passing out of the church door and down the line, smiling and bestowing glances upon them as they stood with raised hats, gravely saluting one pretty devotee after another as she came out with the Sabbath halo around her face.

There was a custom, now obsolete, no doubt for lack of numbers as well as spirit, of giving a pretty girl a "grand rush" on Sunday afternoons. As I look back now I can see a phalanx of hats and trousers, audacious faces and buttonhole bouquets moving along the village street.

SELF-LIGHTING BUOY.

A Novelty on the Lusitania That Attracted Attention.

One feature of the big Lusitania which attracted crowds when she was open for inspection was the automatic life buoy which is fastened between decks on a slanting frame in such a way that it can be released by the pressure of a button on the bridge.

On each end of the four arms of a large cross-shaped framework is a copper ball. These balls are so weighted that when the buoy strikes the water it will float upright. To the crossarms are fastened long brass cylinders. These cylinders are calcium carbide lights so arranged that they flare up by contact with the water.

Should a cry of "Man overboard" be raised at night the officer on the bridge presses the button, the buoy hits the water and the lights flare up. If the man overboard is a swimmer he can reach the buoy, to the arms of which loops are attached to aid him in keeping above water. The ship also has a mark to guide it.

Butter in Bogs.

From time to time lumps of butter are dug out of the Irish bogs, and specimens of it may be seen in various museums. A chemical examination has recently been made of a sample of such butter, which was found four feet below the surface of a bog at Maghera, County Tyrone. The original lump, which weighed about 20 pounds, is probably some centuries old, and it is suggested that it had been put into peat water to preserve it, or to give it a flavor and had been forgotten. Yet so effectively had the fat been preserved by the peat water that it still retained many of the chemical characteristics of butter fat, though its appearance had greatly changed. The exterior was white and granular, and the whole mass had been converted during the passage of years into a waxlike material.

Reward of Extravagance.

"It's queer," remarked an ordinarily hard-headed man, "what little things will tickle our vanity. I bought a pair of low shoes not long ago, for which I paid seven dollars, an expenditure in the way of footwear that was unique for me. The shoes were comfortable and had the air of representing what they cost; but no one paid any attention to them until I stepped up on a hotel's back the other day to have them polished. The Italian who was the chief engineer of the works looked at my shoes, felt of the calf's skin lovingly, and then, with a gleam of admiration in his eyes, asked me: 'How much did you pay for them?' My extravagance was rewarded."

A Geyser Creak.

One of the most curious creaks in the world is said to be that which tells the time to the inhabitants of a little American backwoods town. The machinery, which is nothing but a face, hands and lever, is operated by a geyser which erupts at intervals of seconds. This astounding mechanism is the result of a spontaneous eruption of water from a spring. The water spurts up to a height of 100 feet and moves the hands of the clock.

An Act of Kindness.

The little girl who was found lying on the ground in the street, and who was taken to the hospital, was found to be suffering from a severe case of diphtheria. The doctor who attended her was a kind and gentle man, and he did his best to cure her. She was discharged from the hospital after a few days, and she is now well.

HAVE STRANGE GIFT

QUEER POWER EXERCISED BY "HORSE WHISPERERS."

Authentic Cases on Record Where the Most Unruly Beasts Have Been Made Tractable by a Few Words.

The horse whisperers might be an unknown quantity in England and Ireland to-day, but there are not a few men who exercise a wonderful control with their voices over horses which, when the dominating influence is absent are apt to literally kick over the traces, says a writer in the London Stock Journal. In the thoroughbred stables of England and Ireland to-day there are not a few stablemen and jockeys who succeed in holding in check the vice in horses which, in demonstrative manner show that they cannot tolerate the presence of the groom or attendant.

The horse whisperer of to-day avoids all gestulation, and trusts entirely to a combination of sounds or words. There is no bullying done, and the whisperer can face a mad horse with his hands behind his back and apparently at the mercy of the beast that has to come under the charm. One means of keeping remount horses quiet in stations during the South African war was that employed by the yeomen, who sat in a ring of head-to-head horses singing as loudly as possible and riveting the ears and attention of the otherwise sprawling and hungry animals.

One of the first whisperers to acquire the power was Con Sullivan, who migrated in his youth from Killmallock, where he could trace his genealogy through a long line of snafes and become almost exclusively employed by Lord Donerail.

So unaccountable and so magical was the power Sullivan instantly acquired over the most savage brute that his parish priest, who had excellent grounds for not believing him a saint, denounced him as a sorcerer. The whisper of this man made an indelible impression upon any horse, bringing the pupil to a degree of docility unattainable in the ordinary course of discipline.

The race horse King Pepin, a famous racer, vicious, and reputed to have killed two grooms at the Curragh, once came under his charge. He was wanted to win a race at Mallo, but when saddling time came it found him in one of his unmanageable moods. He reared, plunged and flung out fore and aft until he completely cowed groom and jockey. It was at this crisis that some one recommended that he should be "whispered." As it was the only chance left of taming him in time for the start, his owner gladly availed himself of it, though warned that horses were sometimes thrown into a state of stupor by the process.

Sullivan was soon found, and he was delighted with the opportunity of "whispering" before so much "wild talk" from all parts. Show us the quality," he said, "and we'll soon tame him."

When he got within the circle and a wide one it was in which King Pepin was playing his antics, he walked up to him, approaching the horse from behind. He mumbled some words as he walked, which, though not quite audible, were as unintelligible as a sermon in the unknown tongue, but they had a most magical effect on the horse, for he stood stock still. Sullivan then jatted him on the neck, while he whispered a word or two in his ear, whereupon King Pepin went on his knees and incontinently lay down.

The whisperer then stretched himself on him at full length, took out a pouch containing a pipe and tobacco, flint and steel, struck a light and blew a cloud, as he lounged on the stomach of this high mettled colt, with as much composure as if he were seated on a bench in his favorite parlor. After two or three puffs he got up, heathed the nag to his legs, saddled him and walked off to the starting post, the horse following and fawning upon him like a dog. He won the race in a canter.

Your Second Best.

It is said that so many of us are content with our second best. We are always going to do better. We have vague ideas as to the great things we will do, but that is as far as we get.

Before you go to bed tonight think over your day. If you had it to live over again would you spend it just as you have done?

Most of us would not. Well, we still have tomorrow.

No matter how well you do anything, try to do it better. Don't be satisfied with anything but the very best that you are capable of.

Remember that this is your chance. Don't lose your golden opportunity.

Brave Leader of Arabs.

Most romantic of all the figures brought into the limelight by the trouble in Morocco is the "red knight," a brave leader who has ridden at the head of his men in many a gallant charge against the French. A correspondent says of him: "His native name is Kaïd el Hemem, Hemem meaning red. He belongs to the M'har tribe, near Casablanca. He derives his name from the fact that he always dresses in red. The kaïd is paralyzed in both hands and cannot shoot, but he is well known for his gallantry in leading and urging his men. He is said to possess a tallman rendering him bullet proof."

Can't Miss It

So many ailments are purely nervous affections, that you can hardly miss it if you try Dr. Miles' Nerveine. It restores nervous energy—and through its invigorating influence upon the nervous system, the organs are strengthened. The heart action is better; digestion improved; the sluggish condition overcome, and healthy activity re-established.

"Dr. Miles' Nerveine is worth its weight in gold to me. I did not know what ailed me. I had a good physician, but got no relief. I could not eat, sleep, work, sit or stand. I was nearly crazy. One day I picked up a paper and the first thing that met my eyes was an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nerveine. I concluded to try it and let the doctor go, and I did so. After taking two bottles I could dress myself. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and now I can work and go out, and have told many the benefit I have received from these remedies and several of them have been cured by it since. I am fifty-nine years old and feel like a new man."

ANNA R. PALMER, Lewistown, Pa.
Dr. Miles' Nerveine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit you. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Hair-Splitting.

Scourge Beveridge was answering a letter.

"A gentleman has been splitting hair," he said. "He has been trying to make two like things different. He resembles the young lady who was told her sex's reticence."

"A woman can't keep a secret," he said to this young lady.

"Yes," said the young lady and answered: "It's the woman who gives away her secret. It is the people she tells it to who let it out."

Devotees of Vegetarianism.

Admiral Grant, Countess of Essex, famous in a London beauty but for her devotion to a vegetarian diet, has been elected by society's demands, and is a vegetarian enthusiast. The vegetarians number some of the first men in England, having for their aim the cure of nervous diseases. The queen herself is dabbling at the art, which includes what the devotees call vegetarian exercises as well as food.

Astee Onyx Quarry.

In the vicinity of Cuernavaca, state of Morelos, Mex., the well-known winter resort of the Americans living in Mexico City, an Astee onyx quarry has been rediscovered by Carl Ludloff, a geologist living at that place. The quarry has not been used for hundreds of years. It is partly filled up and grown over by brush and grass.

Town as College Suburb.

A movement to colonize a tract of land three miles from the campus and form a new town has been started by members of the faculty of Stanford university at Palo Alto, Cal. Subdivision and buildings are to be begun at once, and it is assumed that only college people will be encouraged to become residents.

Barley Possible.

She (at the reception)—I wonder why Mrs. Goodman looks so awfully unhappy?

He—Don't know; unless it's because her husband doesn't neglect her enough.

An Interpretation.

"Doctor Holus thought the patient was doing as well as could be expected."

"Well, perhaps he was, considering the doctor he had."

What "Henkel's" Means

Henkel's Flour guarantees you against the deception and impurities of flour bleaching. It is not adulterated. It is only the best of the wheat and nothing else—scoured, seived and purified, absolutely the purest and the cleanest food which you can select.

Ask your Grocer for Henkel's "BREAD" Flour, a Spring Wheat Flour for Bread.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

The Avalanche

A. FALKER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1913.

CONVICTS HAVE A SCHOOL.

College Graduates Among Prisoners. The department for Auburn of the State of New York, which is the largest of the State's penal institutions, has introduced a course of instruction for the convicts in New York prisons. Mr. Heller has introduced among the 1,200 or more prisoners in Sing Sing a course of instruction for the convicts in New York prisons. Mr. Heller has introduced among the 1,200 or more prisoners in Sing Sing a course of instruction for the convicts in New York prisons. Mr. Heller has introduced among the 1,200 or more prisoners in Sing Sing a course of instruction for the convicts in New York prisons.

OUT OF MONEY; TRIES SUICIDE.

Harwood Park Man Attempts to Kill Himself in Cincinnati. John W. Fuller of Norwood Park, Ill., made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide in a cheap rooming house on East 24th street, Cincinnati. He first swallowed a quantity of morphine containing morphine, and this failing to take effect, he gashed his wrists deeply with a piece of broken glass. He was taken to the city hospital, where the physicians pronounced his condition serious. He was without money and despondency caused his attempts at self-destruction.

REVENGE OF A STRANGLER.

Victim a Witness Against Foreigners. Accused of Killing Blind Fire. The murder of E. S. Jefferson, who was strangled near his home in Burlington, N. J., is still at large. It is thought that revenge may have been the motive. Jefferson had appeared as a witness against foreigners arrested for running a "speakeasy," and it is said they had threatened to get even with him. As a direct result of the murder of E. S. Jefferson, Police Commissioner Gurnea was murdered by a mysterious stranger, who afterward attempted to commit suicide.

Cuts Wages of 10,000 Men.

Ten thousand men employed on the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad already have had their wages reduced 25 cents a day and have been notified of a further reduction of 25 cents a day on Dec. 1. These reductions are the direct result of laying off of men by western roads, by mining companies and by other industrial establishments.

Three Young Skaters Drown.

Ellis Swift, aged 14 years, Merle Mettler, 14, and Frank Hartfield, 18, were drowned in Little Creek, Mason City, Iowa. The two girls were skating together, when the ice broke and they went beneath. Frank Hartfield attempted their rescue, but was unsuccessful. The bodies of the two girls were recovered and searchers are now dragging the river for that of Hartfield.

Unable to Agree on Verdict.

The jury in the State Adams murder case was discharged in Ray'sham, Idaho, being unable to agree on a verdict after having been out for twenty-one hours. The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Adams was tried for the murder of Fred Taylor in the Marble Creek district of Shoshone County, Idaho, in August, 1904.

Glass Block Is Destroyed.

The glass block at St. Mary's, Ohio, a three-story brick building, owned by the St. Mary's Wooden Mills Company, was partly destroyed by fire, loss \$10,000. The adjoining building, occupied by Hitz and Co.'s department store, was damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

Paris Sees Dawn of Republic.

That a revolution, the abdication of King Carlos, and the formation of a republic in Portugal will be the outcome of the present disturbances in that country is the belief of well-informed circles in Paris.

Hurt in Street Car Crash.

One woman was probably fatally injured, one man seriously hurt, and a score bruised and shaken when a Fifth street car crashed into the rear end of a Mark avenue street car in St. Paul.

Myrdor, Suicide and Arson.

A rich New York manufacturer and his wife were found dead in their burning home. The woman is believed to have killed her husband, fired the house, then shot herself.

Patricia Dies on Stage.

Patricia, known to the world over by her "fire bird" and "merry dancer" is dead in Berlin. She died in the Düsseldorf Theater at the conclusion of her act.

Seven Killed by Blast.

In an explosion on the eastern construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific road at Dryden, Ont., seven men were killed and four injured.

Delay in Thaw Trial.

Second trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White has been again postponed. It will probably not be begun until late in January.

Want Saloons Closed on Sunday.

War on Sunday saloons in Chicago has been opened with attacks from agents of the Chicago Law and Order League and from the pulpits of 500 churches.

Princess Sacrifices a Crown.

The Vienna newspaper Die Zeit published a Brussels dispatch, according to which the Princess Elizabeth has left her husband, Prince Albert of Belgium, heir to the throne, and will not return to Belgium. She is with her parents in Munich.

Big Factory Is Closed.

The works of the Aluminum Company of America, formerly known as the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, suspended operations in St. Louis and it is announced that the plant will be closed indefinitely.

Seen Maniac's Deed in Dead Bodies.

Edgar Grubb, his wife and a 1-year-old baby were encountered in their home near Beverly, Ohio. When neighbors arrived, the house was destroyed. The belief prevails that Grubb killed his wife and baby and set fire to the house.

Southern Town Burned.

Ocala, a lumbering village of 400 inhabitants, about fifty miles south of Huntington, W. Va., was almost destroyed by fire which started in the Kelly hotel. The town had no fire-fighting facilities, and the flames spread rapidly. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

TRUST WILL EAT TRUST.

Harvester Company Plans Monopoly in Hemp Combine. If nothing occurs to mar the plans of the steel hemp producers of the State of Tucuman, Mexico, the International Harvester Company and other large users of the fiber in this country will be compelled to pay for their supplies whatever the price the plantations owners are inclined to demand. Thus, it is said in the trade in New York, will be created a condition under which one concern with a practical monopoly will be compelled to deal with another—smaller, perhaps, but in a position to show an arrogant spirit. Details of the producers' plans show that the steel hemp growers met at Merida, Yucatan, Nov. 8 and formed a stock company to be known as the Corporation Association of Steel Hemp Planters. Growers will make deliveries directly to the association, which will have full charge of sales. Planters will receive two-thirds of the value of their crop on delivery to the association and the remainder when its sale is effected. Heavy penalties are provided for breaking the agreement, which is to last for five years.

BALOOONS DIE IN OKLAHOMA.

Statehood Fete Total of 500 Dram-shops Out of Existence. When 12 o'clock came on Saturday night approximately 500 saloons in Oklahoma closed as the result of the State-wide prohibition provision in the State constitution. The greatest number of saloons in one town was sixty-five in Oklahoma City, and the average of each saloon had an average value of about \$1,500. The only breweries in the State, two in number, were in Oklahoma City. An idea of the traffic cut off may be gained from the statement of an experienced saloonkeeper. He said the gross income of each saloon in Oklahoma would average \$40 a day, making a total of \$2,000,000 annually for alcoholic beverages by the people of one-half the new State, Indian Territory having had federal prohibition for many years.

INSISTS ON LOW FARE.

Oklahoma Notifies Road It Must Comply with the 2-Cent Provision. The first act of the Oklahoma corporation commission was to notify the Fort Smith and Western railroad to comply with the 2-cent fare provision of the constitution. The railroad company has thus far refused to establish the 2-cent fare. Under the constitution failure to comply with an order of the commission subjects the corporation to a fine of \$500 for each day of violation. The commission also received and filed complaints from the Midland Valley and the Wichita Falls and Northwestern railways, stating that they cannot make a profit on 2-cent fares and asking for the reestablishment of the 3-cent fare. The latter road is only thirty-three miles long.

MAY REJECT NEW SENATORS.

Men from Oklahoma Likely to Encounter Difficulties in Washington. Senators Owen and Gore of Oklahoma may not be received by the Senate when the Sixtieth Congress convenes. Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, holds that their appointment by Gov. Haskell is invalid, and this view is entertained by several of the Senate lawyers. The constitution provides that the Senators shall be elected by the Legislature. The Senate has never recognized appointments by Governors where State Legislatures have had an opportunity to elect and have failed to do so. In the case of Oklahoma it is contended there was no senatorial vacancy to fill.

KILLS SLEEPING HUSBAND.

New York Woman Shoots Man and Tries to Commit Suicide. Crazy by jealousy because of her husband's attentions to another woman, Mrs. Lottie Hitecheek shot and killed Robert L. Hitecheek, a compositor, as he lay sleeping in bed in their home in the borough of the Bronx, New York. Turning the revolver upon herself, Mrs. Hitecheek inflicted several wounds, from which it is expected she will die. The man and woman were married about a year ago. Recently they had frequent quarrels, and Mrs. Hitecheek repeatedly complained that her husband had been spending his evenings with another woman.

Heavy Loss at Peoria.

Fire in the Lenthur building, on South Washington street, Peoria, Ill., occupied by Browne & Brothers, agents for the Flint Wagon Company, the Klinecar Company, and the Wheelock Wholesale Crockery Company, spread to the two adjoining buildings, occupied by Jobst & Co., wholesale grocers, and Arthur Lechman, wholesale liquor dealer. The loss sustained by these firms will reach \$300,000.

Miss Shouts to Wed Prince.

Theodore F. Shonts and Mrs. Shonts have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Theodore, to Emmanuel Theodore, Bernard Marie d'Alberty de Luyne d'Alilly, ninth Duke de Chaulnes and de Piquigny and Marquis d'Anzeaux, who also bears the title of prince and a few others of the Italian and Spanish nobility to supplement those bestowed on his family by France.

Having May Coat Girl's Life.

Attempting to escape by a rope made of the Portland and Seattle road twelve miles south of Cheney, Wash., while thawing dynamite for blasting. Some of the men were blown into fragments.

Knocks Out Recount Law.

The recount law passed by the New York Legislature to enable William R. Hearst to attack the validity of Mayor McCellan's election has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals.

Prohibition Law Passed.

The Alabama Senate passed a State prohibition law despite the protests of the City of Mobile, and was cheered by hundreds of women.

HANDY, RAIL CHIEF, DIES.

General Manager of Lake Shore Railroad Dead of Heart Disease. Edward A. Handy of Cleveland, Ohio, general manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, the Lake Erie and Western, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling roads, died in Passavant hospital, Chicago, last night. Handy's death was due to pneumonia contracted while he and his wife were in Chicago on a business trip. He was taken to the hospital from the Auditorium Annex. Mr. Handy was 57 years old, and had been in the railway service since 1878. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., April 4, 1855, and was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first experience as a railway man was as assistant engineer of construction of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, but he was soon promoted to the position of engineer of bridges and buildings. He served also as locating engineer of the Mexican National. In 1891 he entered the service of the Lake Shore and was from the position of chief engineer to that of general manager.

FIRE ON AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

Canadian Patrol Captures Them After a Fierce Chase on Frontier. The Canadian patrol vessel Vigilant fired a shot at American fishermen Tuesday afternoon and captured them with their boats after a hard chase on Lake Erie. The patrol came down two fishing boats and a gasoline launch near Old Hen Island. There were four men in the boats. The fishermen were ordered to surrender, but instead of giving themselves up they arrived aboard the launch and set out for American waters at top speed. Then the government vessel gave chase. It was a lively run for a time, but when the Vigilant sent a shot after the Americans, which came dangerously near them, the men on the fishing boats surrendered. They were taken aboard the Vigilant and kept prisoners for some time. They were finally taken to other boats fishing on the American side and given their liberty. The fishing boats, however, were retained by the Canadians.

DENIED WAGES, TAKES BABIES.

Nurse Girl Kidnaps Children to Enforce Demand for Pay. Declaring that \$15 was due her in wages and that she had been unable to collect the money, Lorine Myers, 18 years old, a nurse girl, kidnapped the two little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Johnson, 4003 Page boulevard, St. Louis, and left a note saying that they would be returned to their parents when the money was paid. Mrs. Johnson found the note, reading: "When you settle with me I'll give back your children," a short time after the girl left the house with the little ones, and at once notified the police. After a search lasting many hours the girl and the children were found in Webster Grove, a suburb, and Miss Myers was placed under arrest. Later she was set free at the request of her employers, as she did not mean to kidnap the children.

INDIAN LAND FRAUDS BARED.

Senate Committee Probe Shows that Restrictions Can Not Be Lifted. The Senate committee investigating the charges of fraud in the sale of Kippickap and Pichee, a member of the Indian land, completed the examination of witnesses at Shawnee, Okla., and Senators Curtis and Teller are on their way to Washington, where the investigation will be completed. Such fraud is reported to have been uncovered that it is believed it will prevent Congress from removing the restrictions on Indian lands belonging to the five civilized tribes. Senator Curtis, who heretofore has favored removal, says, since taking part in the investigation, that he will oppose it in the United States Senate.

PRINCE GEORGE WEDS.

Taken Prince's Marie Bonaparte as His Bride at Paris. The marriage of Prince George of Greece and Prince's Marie Bonaparte took place at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, Thursday. The strictest privacy was observed. The witnesses for the prince were Prince Nicholas of Greece and M. Delannoy, the Greek minister. Those for the bride were Princess Jeanne Bonaparte and Princess Constantin Radloff. The ceremony was a pure formality and does not change the status of the contracting parties, as the Greek church does not recognize the validity of a civil marriage.

MARRIED BY TYPEWRITER.

Deaf and Dumb Couple Made Husband and Wife in Unique Manner. Fingering out their marriage vows on the keyboard of a typewriter, Carrie Lemke of Canby, N. D., and Chris D. Anderson of Willow City, N. D., both deaf and dumb, were made husband and wife in a unique marriage ceremony. The service took place in the Minneapolis court house and was performed by W. E. Bates, court commissioner. Mr. Bates placed a large sheet of paper in his typewriter, wrote the first question, asked the groom to read it and write the answer, and then wrote the questions for the bride and had her read them and write the answers.

West Calls for Postal Bank.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress adjourned in Muskogee, Okla., to meet in San Francisco next November. A resolution endorsing the proposed post office and great applause, resolutions were passed favoring the establishment of a postal savings bank; for an appropriation by the government for better roads, and for the appropriation by the government of not less than \$500,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Divers Fight Beneath Sea.

Six miles off Tarpon Springs, Fla., on the Gulf's bottom, fifty-seven feet under the surface, Nicholas Andreas and John Bastoni, Greek sponge divers, fought desperately with sponge hogs for possession of a big sponge. Both received painful wounds. Andreas went to Tampa to institute prosecution against Bastoni, only to learn that no court had jurisdiction.

Government Palace Fired.

An unidentified man entered the government palace in Santiago, Cuba, dropped a can of gasoline in front of the governor's door, slashed it open with a knife, and applied a lighted match. Considerable furniture and draperies were burned and the building itself sustained some damage. In the confusion the man who made the trouble got away.

Nebraska Never So Prosperous.

Gov. Sheldon, in his Thanksgiving proclamation declared that prosperity in Nebraska had been unparalleled. Crops, industries and rural expansion, declared, had brought public gratitude and thanksgiving.

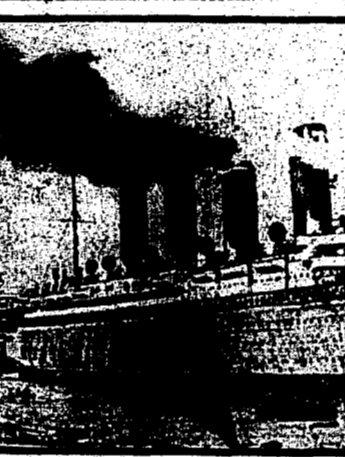
WORK OF IRRIGATION.

New Plans Adopted Contemplate Many Improvements. In the irrigation division of the Agricultural Department the three main lines of work will be, as heretofore, dissemination of practical information, scientific and technical investigations, and reporting on irrigation conditions in certain districts. In view of the fact that probably about 5,000,000 acres of land provided with water for irrigation will be available for settlement at the close of 1908, it is believed that in no other way can more good be done than in supplying practical information through publications and expert advice to the new settlers on this land, and it is therefore deemed advisable to broaden the scope of this work so as to make it valuable to every class of farmers dependent upon irrigation and to every project, whether public or private.

The scientific and technical investigations will be a continuation and extension of what has already been done. Prominent features of the work will be to determine what becomes of the large quantity of water which is annually spread over cropped soils, involving a study of evaporation, seepage and distribution of losses, with a view to securing higher economy in the use of water; the relation of irrigation water to quantity and quality of crop and the adaptation of methods to different soils and crops, and a study of the more technical features of the measurement, conveyance, storage and distribution of water on farms, and the various devices used for pumping. In the study of irrigation conditions in different localities emphasis is to be laid especially on possible improvements of present methods which will lead to a more economical use of water.

NEW QUEEN OF THE SEA.

Lusitania May Yield Speed Title to the Mauretania. The Lusitania may be dethroned and her sister ship the Mauretania be crowned the new queen of the sea. In her trial trip the latter vessel attained the speed of 23.03 knots an hour in a run of 1,200 miles and of 27.50 knots an hour in a run of 300 miles. The best the Lusitania has been able to make



THE MIGHTY NEW CUNARD MAURETANIA.

is less than 25 knots an hour. This means that the Mauretania will be at least ten per cent faster than her sister ship. The new turbine speed marvels are the wonders of the world. If one vessel of this type can lower the Atlantic record and two weeks later another can cut that record by ten per cent, there is the possibility that a third may be built that will be ten per cent better than the second, and that means that the trip across the Atlantic will be reduced to less than three days. The Mauretania is 65 feet longer than the Lusitania. Her gross tonnage is 22,000. The Mauretania is slightly larger in depth by some 5 or 6 inches. She is therefore some 200 tons heavier than the Lusitania. The extreme breadth is 88 feet, and the maximum draught 37 feet 6 inches. Two rows of gigantic ventilator cowls render the external appearance of the Mauretania somewhat different from the sister ship.

Express Companies' Agreement.

Before the New York State Public Service Commission a representative of the United States Express Company admitted that his company, together with the Adams and American express companies, had formed and maintained a "community of interests," without which their stocks would be worth less because the companies concerned would be at the mercy of the railroads. The hearing was brought by certain shareholders of the United States Express Company, who want to get the laws amended so that the directors in such common carriers may not be self-perpetuating, as is now the case. The complainants say that the United States is virtually controlled by its presumed rivals, neither of which has held a meeting to elect directors for years. Two directors were shown to be officially connected with the Adams and American, contrary to the articles of association.

Coriolan to the Merchants.

Secretary of the Treasury Coriolan addressed the Merchants' Association of New York in its new building on the financial situation, and was cheered to the echo when he said that if the boarded cash were returned to the channels of trade there would be a complete resumption of business in twenty-four hours. He warned them against ill-considered financial legislation, saying that panic in legislation was worse than panic in business.

Jews to Protect Their Rights.

Representative Hebrews from all parts of the country met at New York to organize a committee or central bureau to which applications for relief or intervention may be sent by any members of their race whose civil or religious rights may have been interfered with in any country throughout the world. Delegates to the bureau will be in proportion to the population.

Fire damaged the building occupied by the Georgia-Pacific Manufacturing Company, 37 North Water street, Philadelphia, to the extent of \$50,000.

UNCLE SAM A CAPITALIST.

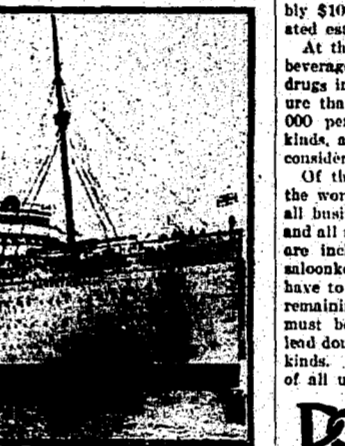
As a Shipbuilder Outranks All Others in the United States. The United States government maintains nine navy yards, representing a capitalization of more than \$50,000,000 and employing nearly 15,000 men, including officers. The total wages paid in the navy yards of the government is approximately \$10,000,000 annually, the cost of materials used being about \$7,000,000 annually and the value of the products, depending upon the number of vessels built, runs well up into the millions every year. In 1905 the output of the government yards was over \$17,000,000.

As a shipbuilder the government outranks all other ship owners in the United States. In 1904 the government launched 170,000 tons of battle ships of more than 1,000 tons burden each. While only 3.7 per cent of all vessels launched that year were the property of the nation, these vessels constituted 27.7 per cent of the total tonnage launched that year. These same vessels represented also more than half the value of all vessels over five tons launched, the contract value of the government ships being \$35,513,000. Despite its own facilities for building and repairing warships, only one government yard has been used in recent years for turning out a modern up-to-date battle ship.

All told, the government owns fifteen dry docks where vessels of the navy undergo most of their repairs. All but two of these are located on the Atlantic coast. Another dock is being completed on Puget sound, giving three on the Pacific coast. In addition to the naval dry docks there are thirty-eight in the United States owned by private corporations or individuals. In time of war the navy should find no trouble in taking care of its smaller vessels, but the big battle ships would have long distances to travel on either coast, in event of injury, before finding adequate docking facilities.

NEW DUMA UNDER GUARD.

In the Tauride Palace, where the former dumas at St. Petersburg were held, the third national assembly summoned by the czar under revised electoral laws was opened, while the approaches to the building were strongly guarded by troops and guns. Senator Goluboff opened the ses-



THE MIGHTY NEW CUNARD MAURETANIA.

sion and delivered the message from the czar, who did not come to the capital. Nicholas Komoloff, a former marshal of the nobility and a member of the October party, was elected president of the duma, he being supported by the Constitutional Democrats and Nationalists. His opponent was Count Bobrinsky, a reactionary. The presence of the troops was explained by the fact of an attempt to blow up the palace. The new assembly contains no avowed socialist, as all such candidates were rigorously excluded from the electorate.



Rems of the Churches.

Rev. H. Allen Tupper of the Fifteenth Street Baptist church in Brooklyn announced his congregation last Sunday that henceforth, with the help of God, he would never preach the gospel for compensation in money. The church has prospered under his charge and he has a comfortable private income. His salary will be added to the new church fund.

The text of the recent syllabus promulgated recently by Pope Pius, which has now reached America and been published in the Catholic papers, defines as heresies sixty-five doctrines, mainly those held by liberal men within the church in Europe. The Literary Digest says that among the American Catholic journals acquiescence is general. Its reception in France and Germany is far less cordial, though there is no open revolt among the clergy. One important French weekly, the Lyons Democrat, has suspended rather than take the responsibility of attacking the decree. Its editors say that the task of reconciling religion and science within the church has been made impossible by these prohibitions against all the rationalistic methods of the highest criticism.

The Evangelical general conference, at its recent session at Milwaukee, took a decisive step toward the union of the Evangelical church and the United Evangelical church, adopting the report of the committee on revision, which recommended the appointment of a commission from each church to arrange details of the union. It was also decided to open negotiations with other Protestant churches, including the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists, with a view to a federation on all lines of church work into which denominational differences do not enter.

Bishop William Parret of the diocese of Maryland has announced that a Protestant Episcopal cathedral is to be erected at Baltimore. He says that while there is still uncertainty as to the details, the cathedral itself is a certainty. He thinks it will take from 100 to 200 years to build, so that those who start the movement need not expect to see its consummation.

The Universalist general convention at Philadelphia listened with approval to the plea for closer fellowship between their denomination and the Unitarian, made by Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

SUBSIDING CUPID.

Chicago Women Unionists Are in Favor of a Marriage Dowsy.

A capitalistic cupid, with love darts in the form of \$200 dowries and working girls as his targets, is the latest suggestion as an antidote for rage against Cupid. It is to be an agent for labor unions if these ideas are carried out. It was advocated by eighty women workers belonging to unions, who assembled at Hull House, in Chicago, a few days ago.

The gathering was one of the first three, held simultaneously, in this country. Another was at New York and the third at Boston. It was Miss S. P. Breckenridge, assistant dean of women at the University of Chicago, who suggested the dowry idea.

"We believe in this plan," declared Miss Breckenridge. "It places the marriage question upon a serious basis. Unions have their death and sick benefits and a marriage benefit or dowry would be in order. If a woman unionist is going to be married she must be taught it is a serious undertaking, but at the same time, a plan that is favored by the organization to which she belongs."

"The experience she acquires by being a unionist and wage earner will enable her to spend money wisely after she is married. She will also learn that when her husband works and brings her share of the burden, it has been suggested here that women workers who marry, sometimes return to their old tasks. It would appear to me that if matrimony is not a painful employment it ought to be."

"The plan of giving a dowry to a woman when she marries is now in vogue among English and German unions," declared Mrs. Raymond Robbins, who acted as chairman of the conference.

HALF A MILLION A DAY.

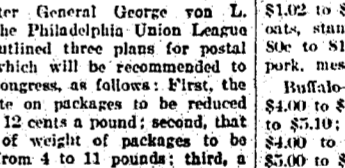
That Is the Amount Which Chicago Puts Into Stimulants.

Chicago's consumption of stimulants is amazing, according to a correspondent. The money spent in saloons alone totals up between \$120,000,000 and \$130,000,000 annually. At least \$10,000,000 more is spent for stimulating drugs in the 900 drug stores in the city.

If tobacco can be classed as a stimulant it may be said that there are between 35,000 and 40,000 places in the city where cigars and tobacco are sold. Probably \$100,000 per day is not an exaggerated estimate for Chicago's smoking bill.

At the lowest estimate, taking alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and all manner of drugs into account, it is impossible to figure that Chicago spends less than \$500,000 per day on stimulants of various kinds, and the chances are the amount is considerably higher.

Of this enormous sum, how much does the worker spend? Fully 75 per cent, if all business men, officers of corporations, and men who work with hand or brain are included. But for the worker, the saloonkeepers themselves say, they would have to close up shop in a few days. The remaining 25 per cent of the \$500,000 must be set aside between women who lead domestic lives and non-workers of all kinds. Women perhaps are the heaviest of all users of drugs.



Politics and Politicians.

Representative Sims of Tennessee has indicated his intention of introducing at the coming session of Congress a resolution of inquiry by what authority Secretary of the Treasury Coriolan went to the aid of the lawless and lawless men's money. Other southern members are said to share Mr. Sims' hostile attitude toward this policy of the government.

Postmaster General George von L. Meyer, at the Philadelphia Union League meeting, outlined three plans for postal progress, which will be recommended to the next Congress, as follows: First, the postage rate on packages to be reduced from 10 to 12 cents a pound; second, that limitation of weight of packages to be increased from 4 to 10 pounds; third, a parcel post to be authorized from the point at which the rural delivery route originates, with rates of 5 cents for the first pound, and 2 cents for each additional pound to 11 pounds.

As the guest and principal speaker at the banquet of the Jefferson Club of Milwaukee, W. J. Bryan made a speech regarded by many as outlining the platform for the Democratic party on which he would be willing to run for President next year. He said he favored immediate revision of the tariff on all goods in competition with home-made articles as a means of striking down monopoly.

He opposed the national incorporation of railroads as advocated by President Roosevelt, saying that the railroads would be only too glad to get out of State jurisdiction. He would demand laws providing for the valuation of the railroads, to reduce rates and to prevent stock watering. His idea of a reasonable rate was such as would let companies keep their stock at par on honest capitalization. He would prevent corporate monopolies by applying the license system to concerns controlling more than 25 per cent of the output of a given industry. He thought the money stringency began with speculation at New York, but that the western banks were sound.

Gov. Stokes of New Jersey has signed the Colby bill, providing for popular expression in the selection of United States Senators. Under this bill 1,000 voters may file a petition with the Secretary of State indicating a member of their political party for that office.

Representative James A. Twain of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, and a number of other Congressmen have gone to the isthmus to make personal inquiry into the present and prospective monetary necessities of the canal.

In a published letter says that after a conversation with the President in June he was convinced that Mr. Roosevelt meant just what he said about not accepting a nomination next year, but that four or eight years hence, "bound by no pledge and in violation of no unwritten law," doubtless he will be ready to respond to any call for public duty.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Measured by the volume of payments through the banks, the check to date shows less activity and for the month thus far the average is under 15 per cent. The situation as to money is tight, although an immediate return to the normal status requires more deliberation. The demand for currency remains acute. More encouragement is derived from the constant additions to note circulation and specie. Interior calls for funds are now more easily satisfied.

Most mercantile lines have felt the adverse turn and there is more caution exercised in the present emergency, yet the advances do not obscure the outlook for better results from among the United States. There may be more retrenchment in industrial branches, but the prevailing tone favors a restoration of healthier financial sentiment as the best encouragement for the future.

Less new building affects the planing mills and lumber market, and arrivals of raw materials are under those at this time last year, while prices mainly are easier, particularly hides, which are at the lowest average recorded for some years past.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 30, against 26 last week and 20 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 14, against 7 last week and 10 in 1906.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

While the number of cities report that the tone of affairs has taken a turn for the better, actual business, taking the country as a whole, shows an increased degree of quietude both at wholesale and retail, a working out of the continued scarcity of currency at some points, of lessening activity in industries and of the continuance of unseasonably mild weather, with its natural effect upon distribution of winter goods.

Business failures for the week ending Nov. 21 number 263, against 239 last week, 212 in the like week of 1904, 224 in 1905, 103 in 1904 and 107 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week ending 35, as against 45 last week and 27 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



THE MARKETS.

The Rev. H. Allen Tupper of the Fifteenth Street Baptist church in Brooklyn announced to his congregation that he would serve in future without pay.

Rosford Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on the paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one year in advance. If your term is up, please renew promptly. A following of your name means we want money.

Subscribers take Notice

On and after the first day of January, 1908, the subscription price of the AVALANCHE will be \$1.50 per year payable in advance. The price of paper is higher than ever before known, and the cost of all material used in the printing business has advanced to such an extent that this action is an imperative necessity if the paper is to be kept even self sustaining, to say nothing of any profit. All subscriptions received before January 1st, whether new or renewals will be at \$1.00 per year.

A new advertising schedule will also be made for the coming year.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Dance at the Opera house to-night, by the band.

Be in the lookout for Hathaway's new stock of Xmas goods.

Pure candies and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

Go to C. J. Hathaway for Edison phonographs and records.

Report Books are out this week in all grades. Will parents please examine closely before returning.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for good. S. H. Co.

Revenge is sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

If you wish to finish your thanksgiving celebration by dancing, go to the Opera house to-night.

FOR RENT—A good seven room house. HANS SCHMIDT.

Grayling Mich.

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. brand, the kind that tastes like more.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

FOR SALE—A span of good ponies good drivers and good workers. cheap for cash. H. Funk, Pere Cheney.

Geo. McCullough went hunting and brought home a nice deer the first of the week. For some time it will take a little longer to get shaved.

FOR SALE—A fine young team, half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

The Citizen's Band will give a dance at the Opera house Thanksgiving evening. It is needless to say that there will be good music and good order.

Do your best always.—You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

FOR SALE, WOOD—A few cord of dry jack pine \$1.75 per cord. Tamarack \$2.00 per cord. 16 inch. Leon J. Stephaus.

There will be no service at the Danish Lutheran church thanksgiving day or next Sunday, Rev. Kildegaard having been suddenly called to the bedside of his father, in Kansas, who is not expected to live.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfied. S. H. Co.

Every farmer should own a modern food cooker, large enough to heat water at killing time, or to cook all the things want before, and can be used in the house or out doors. We have but little used, good as new, enquire at this office.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of S E 1/4 Sec. 32, Twp. 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres. Dey & Powers, Springfield, Mich.

Wife of Frank and Laura Valot by their brother, in a room in Rosford building on Main street shot wounds in and near the head believed to have been committed suicide.—Otago

If you are looking for a COFFEE of QUALITY try AVON CLUB, 25c the lb. at South Side market.

A little flurry of winter, Tuesday morning, made everybody look anxiously at their woodpile.

A. Peterson begins to feel at home in his new quarters, and will have his Christmas stock in on time, finer than ever.

The Ladies' Episcopal Guild will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Bingham, Tuesday, December 30, at 2:30.

Miss L. E. Williams reached home last Saturday evening, after her long summer visit in the south part of the state.

The Rosford Pomona Grange will meet here Saturday, November 30. A good program is arranged and you are invited.

The Rev. A. R. Mitchell will hold Episcopal services at the Presbyterian church December 3d, at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

AVON CLUB coffee has been tried and is acknowledged by users of GOOD coffee to be the best in the city. 35 cents per lb. at South Side market.

WANTED—10 cedar cutters, 3 cts unpicked posts. 5 cents ties in round. Board \$4 week. Good place. Come immediately. Dickinson's Ranch near Lovell.

STOVES FOR SALE—Two good heaters one "Air Tight \$12.00" and one "Round Oak \$7.00" used but three months, good as new. Inquire at this office.

Our readers must not scold this week, if the AVALANCHE is not quite up-to-date, for we are surely laboring under some disadvantages, and must take time to "Give Thanks", that it is not worse.

John Bigham of Maple Forest, father of Mrs. Conrad House, while on his way to camp last Sunday, fell in the highway and died in a few minutes of cerebral hemorrhage, as diagnosed by Dr. O'Neil of Frederic.

A young people's dancing club has been organized in the village for the winter, to hold a social hop once in two weeks. Every arrangement is being made to make it a pleasing and proper function, which will be enjoyable to our people.

FOR SALE—A modern up-to-date kitchen range; has been used. Reservoir and warming shelf. Enquire at the AVALANCHE office.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Batterson, Nov. 22nd, a daughter. Elmer struts about as though he owned the whole R. R.

A good many deer have been shipped by the hunters during the past two weeks, but we think not so many as usual. No snow, and noly in the dry woods.

Thanks to the many who have taken advantage of our offer to receive \$1.00 a year in advance for the AVALANCHE, up to Jan. 1, and we hope "There is more to follow."

Miss Kathryn McPeak entertained the girls of the Valhalla Club last Saturday evening, at the close of which a Dutch lunch was served. As some of the girls will be absent this week their next meeting will be Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at the home of Miss Goldie E. Pond.

"You have a model husband," said the lady who was congratulating the bride. But the next day the bride thought her to look up on the word "model" in the dictionary; this is what she found: Model: A small imitation of the real thing.

Nellie Henderson of Beaver Creek, 9 years of age, in some way set fire to one of her dress sleeves a few days ago and her arm was terribly burned from wrist to shoulder. It seems to be healing nicely, and no farther trouble is anticipated, except the scars which will be left.

There will be a Farmer's Institute held at the court house Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7. Everybody is cordially invited to come, and bring samples of farm produce of all kinds. Prizes will be awarded for the choicest displays. There will be a women's section, and very able speakers will be present.

S. B. BROTT, Pres.

We like to publish the success and prowess of our local huntersmen. Now it's Hugh Oaks who takes the cake. One day last week he was on the hills beyond Portage and prying through the bushes when he saw a fine deer lying down, and taking careful aim, he fired, and as the animal did not run, sent a second shot into him. As he lay still, he crept toward him with gun ready for a third shot, but found he had been dead a week or more.

Canada is sorry for the ill treatment of Japanese citizens in the recent Vancouver disturbance, to the amount of at least \$10,755, which is to be paid. It seems the fun (?) was a little expensive, but "the boys" wanted it.

You may now enclose postage for reply in letters going to any foreign country in the postal union. A coupon can be bought at postoffices for six cents which can be charged by your foreign friends to a five cent stamp. Heretofore it has been necessary to enclose return postage in United States stamps when writing to foreign countries and the post office could not be used for postage. It was necessary to put a return stamp in the letter, both of which was an expensive procedure.

F. E. Malmden of Frederic has bought the merchandise stock, furniture and fixtures of the big store of S. J. Yates, and will give it personal supervision, which insures the north part of the county one of the best places in the state for general trade.

Prices will be given at the Farmer's Institute on the following products: The best 6 apples, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes; the best 6 pears; best 12 ears of dent corn; best 12 ears of flint corn; best 12 potatoes; best 12 carrots; best 12 rutabagas; pint clover seed; pint wheat; pint oats; pound butter; best collection of house plants. Competition open to all. Tea and coffee will be served at the hall.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

Mrs. Luke Tryon, with her daughter is visiting here for the first time in 21 years, the guest of Mrs. J. S. Harrington. Mrs. Tryon and her husband was the fifth family to locate in Grayling, and lived here for several years, building what was then a pretentious home, being the building used by Benson for some years as a millinery shop and residence, and now a part of the Russell Hotel. She is surprised with the many changes, from a wilderness to the beautiful village now here.

ABOUT CONFECTIONERY!

Did you ever stop to think, when buying confectionery, whether you were getting the best candy or not. We sell the famous

S. B. & A. CHOCOLATES,

when you buy this, you get the best. Each one stamped S. B. & A. they conform to every requirement of the Pure Food Law.

We Would Suggest

that you try one of the most delightful eating Confectionery made.

We aim to satisfy every customer every time.

Sorenson's Confectionery Department.

Mo-Ka COFFEE

Always the same Pure, Wholesome, Delicious, High-grade Coffee At a Low Price.

Put up in 1-lb. air-tight packages only, thus preserving strength, flavor, aroma and cleanliness. MO-KA Coffee will please you. Ask your Grocer for it.

20¢ THE POUND.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President

HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kieley, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12—1:30 to 4:00 p. m.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF CHAWFORD. Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1907, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet on Monday the 19th day of December A. D. 1907 and on Wednesday the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of those days at the residence of George Hartman, in the township of South Branch in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Oct. 29, A. D. 1907. GEORGE HARTMAN, JAMES F. CRANE, Commissioners.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

New arrival in LADIES' COATS



Regardless of the fact that we are better prepared than in past seasons, we have had a remarkable sale in Ladies' Garments. This necessitated our buying a second lot, which we have just received. They are some of the latest styles out, direct from the Fashion centers and as the season is advanced, we secured them at considerable saving.

We are offering splendid values at \$5.00 and up that you cannot duplicate at other stores at 1-4 to 1-2 more.

Childrens Coats in Bear Skin, Astrachans, Fancy Plaids and plain materials.	Mens' Wearables.
A new line of fall and Winter Plaid Dress Goods, just received, 45 inches wide. All wool 75c a yard.	We are fully prepared to fill your wants in suits and overcoats. The very newest in style and patterns are shown.
Ladies' Long Kid Gloves at \$2.25 and \$3.00 in black and white.	Mens' and Boys caps 50c to \$1.50.
	Boys' School shoes, Suits and Gloves.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Brush Away The Cobwebs

from your eyes by wearing properly fitting glasses. The world will seem brighter, life will be more pleasant, as many of the nervous disturbances will be done away with. Sixty per cent. of all headaches are caused through defective eyes.

The dull scholar is often so from the same cause. Do not neglect the children.

Remember I Guarantee my Work.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON, PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

A new odor in perfumes

"Fluffy Ruffles"

50c. per oz. TRY IT! It's Good.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Ciga

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
W. F. BRINK.



RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

Increased Imports Are Cutting Down the Trade Balance to a Figure Which Should Cause Tariff "Motormen" to Seriously Consider the Situation.

According to the New York Herald, 170,000 was the number of east-bound passengers on ocean going ships from Atlantic ports for the season of 1907. It is estimated that, including passage money, both ways, American travelers abroad will spend at least an average of \$1,000 each. Allowing for the foreigners who have returned home, the American east-bound passengers will probably not exceed in number 140,000. At the rate of \$1,000 each, these 140,000 Americans will have spent American money abroad reaching a total of \$140,000,000.

This is a much larger sum than has heretofore been estimated as the amount taken out and left out of the country each year by American tourists. It is a big item in our foreign fixed charges. But there are other big items to be included. There is \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 paid to foreign steamship companies for hauling American exports and imports; somewhere from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 paid in interest and dividends to foreign holders of American investments; and about \$50,000,000 sent abroad in postal orders and small drafts by American wage earners to foreign relatives. Thus the total of our foreign fixed charges is brought considerably above \$400,000,000 annually.

Protection—trade balances, arising from excess of exports over imports, have heretofore taken care of these huge fixed charges, and left something over. Will tariff reduction and reciprocity trade balances take care of them? Not if we are to have a continued decrease of exports over imports. And it is in order to increase our imports and decrease our excess of exports that tariff reduction and reciprocity tariff concessions are advocated.

Already our favorable trade balance is falling off heavily—from \$517,000,000 in 1906 and \$478,000,000 in 1907 (fiscal years) to \$225,400,000 in the first nine months of 1908 (fiscal year). This is at the rate of but little more than \$800,000,000 for the full twelve months, and at the rate of decrease in the last four months it may fall below that figure.

It is not at all unlikely that the imperative needs of American finance will call a halt in the movement for tariff reduction and reciprocity tariff concessions.

The President's Proclamation.

President Roosevelt's public statement regarding the present financial situation is sober and correct. This is a rich country. All that we, as a people, need to make it steadily richer is to have confidence in the country—confidence in its business, confidence in ourselves. This confidence, as the President indicates, has been impaired, if not lost. The reasons for this it would be ungracious to repeat in this connection.

The truth is, as the President says, that the way to restore prosperity and the even course of commerce, trade, and finance is simply to behave as if nothing had happened, to cease hoarding currency, to go about our business as usual, and, above all, to hope and have faith in the future. The waves of unrest have been rolling higher since the first of last January. The President now commands them to be still.

We all hope that his reassuring words, and the practical measures taken by the Treasury Department to give them force, will have the desired effect. We all hope that the unrest will cease, that the waves will no longer roll, and that the placid tranquillity of universal confidence will now be with us as a result of the President's words. It is a pious wish. May it be fulfilled!—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Very Much Alive.

Whatever other effects the panic may have, it has at least dealt a death-blow to the tariff superstition. Thus the New York Evening Post, meaning the belief of protectionists that when production and consumption are at high water mark; when labor is fully employed at high wages; when the things that labor makes and a ready market; when the wages that labor earns and their way quickly into trade channels—these conditions prolonged and disastrous panics are impossible. Yes; protectionists believe all this. They believe it more than ever since they have seen the worst money panic the country has known for fourteen years disappear inside of five days. The tariff had nothing whatever to do with bringing on this financial flurry, but it had a tremendous lot to do with quieting it. Faith in protection was never more alive.

Should Study the Tariff.

The tariff will or should be a leading issue in the campaign next year, and Democrats who undertake to enlighten the people should take the pains and trouble to study the tariff schedules and the history of the tariff laws. A knowledge of the subject involves some study, and it does not give much opportunity for oratory of the soaring sort. Perhaps this is why it is so unattractive to these campaign orators who depend on the campaign book for their information, and who if they should meet a well posted man in debate would be at his mercy. Democrats who expect to be among the spellbinders next year should begin a study of the tariff question.—Nashville American.

A Good Thought.

"I'm going to see what would you do if I should die? Tell me!" "Please don't suggest such a thing," said his wife. "I can't bear the thought of a stepfather for our little boy."—Brooklyn Life.

One Under Free Trade, the Other Under Protection.

Many have been the explanations of the stock market crash and the run on banks. President Roosevelt and a majority of the American people are agreed that the financial shock was due to a combination of abuses by men who have played fast and loose with honest and honorable business principles. There have been those, however, who have blamed not the evils which were threatening our most sacred institutions, but the President for turning the light on the evils. Some have accused newspaper headlines for announcing that the Clearing House Committee was throwing high financiers out of the presidencies of banks and trust companies, and for telling that there were runs on depositaries when there were none. Others have charged the disturbances to the defects of our currency system. Still others have offered different reasons—some weird, yet not insane; some picturesque, yet partly true.

But it has remained for the sapient tariff editor of the Evening Post to discover that the thing to blame for the whole business is the Dingley law, or, since the panic befell us under the Dingley act that no one ever again shall be able to say that the Wilson law was responsible for the bankruptcy, poverty and misery which overwhelmed us at the beginning of President Cleveland's second administration and continued to rage like a plague until the voters of the United States went to the polls in 1896 and cast their ballots for the restoration of the American tariff system now in operation.

There are some facts of sensational difference, of course, in the two events. The Wilson law panic did not expire in forty-eight hours; it endured for several years. Then, season after season, farmers burned their crops in their stores for fuel and in the fields to clear them, because it did not pay to send them to market. Now there are hundreds of millions of profits in the crops, and at this moment the farmers, with mortgages paid off and bank accounts fat, are sending to market some six or seven billions of products bid for by our people and by the world at prosperity prices. As they receive their checks for their new wealth now pouring upon them the farmers, going to their banks to deposit the proceeds, ride in automobiles. Then the factories and mills and forges closed; they remained closed through the gloomy weeks and months and years. Now there is an unbroken hum of industry over the land. Then wage earners had their pay cut, lost it altogether, ate up their savings in the banks and joined the bread lines. For a full presidential term the most conspicuous thing in the world was the empty dinner pail of America, the most active industry in this country, the charity soup house. Now this is a nation of workers on full time, with a surplus of wages and profits, the week after the panic as the week before, to swell the savings banks accounts by millions, to buy homes and to give the best living anywhere on earth. Then the United States government, along with the public "went broke." It had not enough income to equal its expenditures; it could scarcely borrow enough money to pay its bills from day to day. Now the treasury piles up such a daily surplus that it can toss a few hundred millions into the banks to supply currency and stop a prosperity panic.

In the Wilson law period there was a panic of long duration, not because there was insufficient currency with which to do the business of the people, but because there was no business to provide American bread and butter. Farms were wastes, mills and factories were abandoned. Industry was prostrate. And this misery—the misery of a poverty panic—was long continued.

Yet the Jocoee free trade oracle tells us, though the facts of the two panics—the prosperity panic and the poverty panic—are different, the principles involved are the same. Wherefore is protection now banished from us as a superstition; wherefore shall this be the end of the American tariff system. Perhaps—when the people of the United States are able to subsist on green cheese imported from the moon.—New York Press.

Puzzles the Reformers. Tariff revision puzzles the good tariff reformers. A little reduction would so stimulate imports perhaps as to increase the revenues, and Uncle Sam does not need more revenue; in fact he has more now than he needs. A deep and sweeping reduction which would positively diminish the revenues, would stimulate imports to the extent of closing mills and factories and throwing wage earners out of employment. Now what are the good reformers going to do about it. Usually any one of them is able to solve in fifteen minutes by the meeting house clock, the most intricate proposition that can be presented to the human mind.—Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.

Not a Time for Experimentation.

Americans who fancy that in the present intensity of competition for the world's markets this country can afford to take chances with tariff juggling are monstrously deceived. With our rivals steadily increasing their tariffs and continually demanding concessions on our part, with the ocean transportation facilities almost wholly in their hands, with the rapid growth of our dutiable imports, this government cannot exercise too great caution in its treatment of the tariff question. This is not a time for experimentation.—Des Moines Capital.

Losing Up for Volunteers.

There has been a lot of talk from Massachusetts that has not seemed to chime in with the protection Republicans, but the lesson of the convention is that Massachusetts Republicans have gotten over such misgivings and said that they are at the same time assured of more than their usual victory. Things often work out that way in politics when parties really line up for their essential and fundamental principles.—Des Moines Capital.

Busy Little Insect: Bring in Goodly Revenue Each Year.

Charles W. Hager, the bee king of central Washington, has succeeded in making a record in his apiculture that will attract the attention of all those interested in honey-making, says the Seattle Times. At his ranch near Bellevue, Hager has upward of 8,000,000 bees. Speaking of his experience in bee culture in this locality recently, he had the following to say:

"When I came to this country four years ago the few people here who had bees told me two supers to a colony would be all any would gather. That year I lost much because I was not prepared with supers and the bees had no room to store what they could gather. In 1905 I had ninety colonies in the spring. During the season they produced 8,000 pounds of honey—2,800 pounds extracted honey and 5,200 pounds comb honey, an average of ninety and a half pounds to the colony.

"The best colony produced 190 pounds. The lowest gathered fifty-six pounds. In 1906 they did somewhat better. I began the season with eighty-six colonies, from which I took 8,868 pounds, or 103 pounds to the colony. The gathering this year will be only about half a crop. This condition, however, seems to be general.

"In a good year the bees can gather honey freely and consequently it is very cheap. Comb honey usually wholesales for 12½ cents a pound, and the extracted product for 8 to 8½ cents. At this price the colony making 100 pounds would produce \$24.50 worth of honey.

"The principal advantage of extracting the honey is that it leaves the comb ready for the bees to refill, thus saving the time required to build new combs. Also the freight on extracted honey is only about half what it is on comb honey. Bee authorities contend that bees will produce one and a half pounds of extracted honey to one of comb honey. Alfalfa makes the clearest and very best honey. Each variety of bloom makes a different colored and flavored honey.

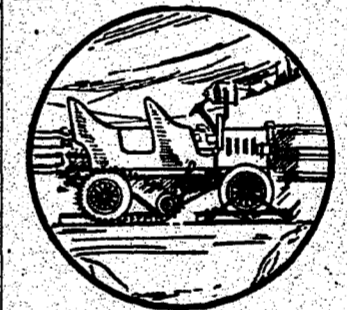
"This country is much better than the average for honey because of the great quantity of alfalfa raised. However, the ranchers are cutting their alfalfa so soon after the bloom arrives that the bees do not have the opportunity they could if it were left standing a few weeks longer.

"During the working season the average life of a working bee is forty-two days. Sixty-three days from the egg to the grave. A good queen will lay from 2,000 to 5,000 eggs in a day. I like to have about 80,000 bees to the colony."

AUTO SLEIGH.

Attachments for Propelling Motor-Cars Over Ice and Snow.

Automobile enthusiasts will be interested in an attachment designed by a Washington man whereby motor cars can be easily transformed into sleighs. Automobiles cannot be depended upon to traverse over roads covered with deep snow or on ice surfaces, and this



AUTO EQUIPPED WITH RUNNERS.

exhilarating sport must be forsaken in winter, at the time of year when it would be most appreciated. The novelty of such a auto-sleigh as that shown in the accompanying illustration will appeal to many. Runners are attached to the front and back wheels. An auxiliary wheel, which assists in propelling the vehicle, is placed in front of the rear wheels. Wound around the latter and the auxiliary wheel is a toothed chain, the purpose of which is to grip the icy surface of the road and force the vehicle onward. Any auto can be equipped with these attachments, which are not made a permanent part of the motor car.

Brought to Terms.

In the Drayton household it is said that the father of the family has a way of presenting alternatives to his children that never fails to bring them into line.

"I wish you would speak to Bobby," said Mrs. Drayton one night. "I've told him to take his medicine and then jump into bed, and he won't do it. He just hops around and says he doesn't want to take the medicine and he doesn't want to go to bed."

Mr. Drayton stepped to the door of Bobby's room and stood there, tall, grave and impressive.

"Bobby," he said, firmly, "if you don't take your medicine at once and then jump into bed you will be put to bed, do you hear me, put to bed, without having your medicine at all."

Upon which Bobby, alarmed and confused, swallowed his allotted portion and meekly retired for the night.—Youth's Companion.

A Girl's Way.

Patience—Do they have to beg Peggy to sing when they have company?

Patience—Yes; but they have to beg her for her not to sing when they haven't got company.—Youkers Statesman.

That Empty Crib.

Bronson I'm going to call on a mental scientist this afternoon.

Woodson—What for?

Bronson—To see if he can't make me believe that there is no such thing as an empty crib.—Judge.

Nothing makes a woman who does house work quite so furious as to have anyone even intimate that she does not have to work much harder than the women who work down town.

Every other man you meet claims that at one time he thought of being a preacher.

"Is the ship stripped to repel boarders?" "No, repel souvenir hunters."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Binks—Does strong coffee keep you awake? Jinks—How do I know? I board.—Somerville Journal.

Nell—I think Maud has more color than her sister. Belle—Yes; about 60 cents' worth more.—Philadelphia Record.

"Do you believe that the good die young?" "I think they do, if all my wife tells me about her first husband is true."—Pick-Me-Up.

Cautious Customer (in drug store)—How much do you charge for a dime's worth of tooth powder? New Clerk—Twenty-five cents.—Chicago Daily News.

"The doctors have finally agreed upon the cause of Markley's illness." "Ah, they've held another consultation?" "No; post-mortem."—Philadelphia Press.

Lawyer—As your husband died intestate, you will, of course, get a third. Widow—Oh, I hope to get my fourth. He was my third, you know.—Town and Country.

"I thought you were married, and yet you're sewing on your own buttons." "I am married, but I keep my independence, let me tell you."—Megendorfer Blatter.

Scribbler—I understand the inmates of the Home for the Feeble-Minded are going to publish a magazine. Quibbler—Isn't the field rather overcrowded?—Philadelphia Record.

Wife (looking up from her book)—You know a great many things, John; now, what do you think should be done in case of drowning? Husband—Have a funeral, I should think.

Cynicus—I have been engaged to at least a dozen girls. Sillicus—Always been unlucky in love, eh? Cynicus—Oh, I don't know. I've never married any of them.—Philadelphia Record.

Butcher—Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Simpson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in your basket. John—All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg.

"George," murmured the young wife, "am I as dear to you now as I was before we married?" "I can't exactly tell," replied the husband, absent-mindedly. "I didn't keep any account of my expenses then."

Mr. Clippis (looking up from the paper)—The doctors have discovered another new disease. Mrs. Clippis—Well, I wish they'd stop looking for new diseases long enough to find a cure for my old rheumatism.

Old Scotch farmer (having spent six pence on a race ticket for a pony and trap, value £50, and having won) is shown the prize. After gazing critically at it for some minutes: "But whaur's the whup?"

Chapleigh—I say, druggist, can you—give me something to—brighten me up, doncher know? Druggist—You're in the wrong place, young man. This is a drug store, not a night school.—Chicago Daily News.

"What pleased me most," said the man who had been abroad, "was the wonderful clock at Strasburg." "Oh, how I should like to see it," replied the ignorant youth. "And did you see the watch on the Rhine, too?"

District Visitor—What has brought you to the destitute condition? Applicant—It's my wife, mum. "Your wife? How is that?" "Well, you see, mum, I've got her three good situations, and I'm blessed if she could keep one of them."

"Yes," said old Roxley. "My daughter is to be married next month to Lord Brokeleigh." "Ah!" remarked the friend, "everything's settled, eh?" "Well, I guess not! You don't catch me paying in advance."—Philadelphia Press.

"Of course, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "you'd like to be an angel, wouldn't you?" "Well—or—yes'm," replied Tommy, "but I'd like to wait till I can be a full-grown angel with gray whiskers."—Philadelphia Press.

First Summer Girl—Who is that clean-shaven, handsome boy? Second Summer Girl—Oh, he's an actor. First Summer Girl—No; I mean the other one. Second Summer Girl—Oh, he hasn't any money, either.—Harper's Weekly.

Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who it was hypnotized me, and punish him severely. Mamma—Wha-ah? Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry, and forced to eat a hull lot of those cakes you said I wasn't touch.

"How are you, Broom?" asked a bluff old sailor of a top who was always amorous unless he was addressed as Mr. Broom, and who responded, "I'd have you to know, sir, that I've a handle to my name." "Oh, all right! How are you, Broom handle?"

A lady has a grumpy servant to be given to washing. Other hints having failed, the mistress said, in a tone of deep confidence, "I am told, Mary, that if you wash the face every day in hot, soapy water it will make you beautiful." "Will it, now?" answered Mary. "It's a wonder you haven't tried it yourself."

And Make Faces. Mrs. Goldson—Don't you find the tapping of someone's mouth as frowned a good deal?

Mrs. Flinch—Yes, yes, even my children frown at it.—Youkers Statesman.

Seven men out of ten who get into trouble are able to trace their downfall to side issues.

A stiff upper lip has nothing in common with a timber tongue.



The new State of Oklahoma is the richest and most promising ever admitted to the American Union. She has half as many people as all the thirteen original States combined when they achieved their independence. By actual count of noses she has six times the population of any other State ever received at the time of admission into the Union. She has fifty times the amount of wealth that could be claimed by any of her predecessors at the beginning of their State life, and has, what not one of them could show, all the arts and sciences, the improvements and progress that go to make a highly civilized commonwealth, from wireless telegraphy to the skyscraper, from the telephone to chemical farming. More than a million and a half persons claim the new State as theirs, and it will not be long after the census is taken in 1910 before the 2,000,000 mark will be passed. All the old States have sent

their best blood into Oklahoma to give it cosmopolitan life, and, no matter where you are from, if you travel within its borders you will find your own people. Spots that were grassy prairies are hustling towns to-day; yesterday's towns are cities now.

Up-to-dateness seems to be the watchword of Oklahoma's people in the rural districts as well as in the populous cities. Every farmer has his windmill, gasoline engine or mechanical water power for supplying his house and out-buildings, and many own automobiles. Telephones bring them into close communication with the towns, and the rural free delivery bears daily mail to their doors. Oklahoma can raise anything which grows between the Canadian border and Florida and Texas. The cotton yield to the acre is greater than that in any other State or Territory in the Union.

Only three of the territories now remain, Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico. The probability is that one or both of

these last-named will soon be admitted to the United States, and then every section of the country except Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will be represented in the Senate.

Some facts about Oklahoma, the forty-sixth State: Population, 1,500,000; size, 70,430 square miles—larger than the combined area of all New England; will send five Congressmen to Washington—four Democrats, one Republican; elected one blind man and one part Cherokee Indian to the Senate; has the longest constitution ever put together for a State; its first Governor, C. N. Haskell, Democrat, defeated Frank Frantz, the Rough Rider, Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, by 30,000 majority; Oklahoma City, the biggest town in the State, has 45,000 inhabitants and is only 15 years old; Oklahoma has 6,000 miles of railroad track within its borders; has six times the population and fifty times the wealth claimed by any other State at the time of its admission to the Union.

SOME REAL MONEY PANICS.

Episodes Which Make Recent Inconveniences Look Trifling.

A community which has been confronted with closing of institutions where it kept its money balances always considers its case one of unparalleled misfortune, says the New York Post. Yet there have been "panics," even in recent times, when circumstances were more heart-breaking even than that of depositors in the Knickerbocker and of the dozen other smaller banks which went down with it. The case of 1857, almost forgotten, was one in which not only bank deposits, but the money in the pocket of every individual, turned out useless for private wants. The mood of the man who learned of the closing of a string of note-issuing banks under the older system and who searched his pocket book anxiously to see if his means of paying petty bills was suddenly cut off, had a different aspect even than to-day's.

Five months after our panic of 1893, the two banks in the colony of Newfoundland, whose circulating notes made up the whole currency of the island, closed their doors, and both were completely insolvent. The community was literally left without any circulating medium until gold arrived from England; a state of barter existed and where personal credit did not survive the tinsmith took his pans to the baker to buy bread. A full year after that extraordinary event—the colonial government having in the meantime guaranteed up to 40 per cent the notes of one of the two defaulting banks—a man would get, in his daily currency at St. John's, bills for \$10 stamped in red ink, "guaranteed for \$4," and they bought just \$4 worth of goods.

LIBERTY SPREADING.

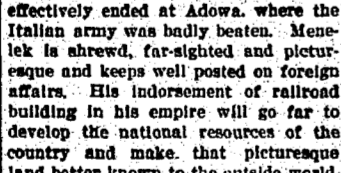
Menelek of Abyssinia to Grant a Constitution to His People. The leaven of modern political ideas and of free government is constantly working and spreading throughout the world. A few years before the middle of the last century there was only one little State—Piedmont—on the European continent that had secured new free government. Even in Great Britain the restriction of the suffrage prevented the full enjoyment of democratic government. Now all this is changed in Europe and even Russia is slowly and laboriously falling into the procession of constitutionalism.

In Asia, too, constitutional government is advancing. The case of Japan is known to all. Recently in Persia, the despotic land of Cyrus and Xerxes, whose power once dominated all western Asia—a constitution has not only since been accorded the people, but now comes Abyssinia, in Africa, where King Menelek II., who claims descent from Solomon, has decided on giving a constitution to his subjects. As a first step in this reform he has just appointed a cabinet, with ministers of

foreign affairs, justice, finance, commerce and war. The constitution, when the time is ripe for it, will follow. In order to acquaint himself the better with European governmental systems, Menelek has a commission traveling from court to court picking up information which later is to be turned to the advantage of Abyssinia.

Menelek, for an African potentate, has never left the limits of his dominions, is a progressive ruler and has introduced many modern improvements into his kingdom. He came to the throne in 1889 and under him the Italian ambition to rule the country was effectively ended at Adowa, where the Italian army was badly beaten. Menelek is shrewd, far-sighted and picturesque and keeps well posted on foreign affairs. His indorsement of railroad building in his empire will go far to develop the national resources of the country and make that picturesque land better known to the outside world.

KING MENELEK.



CAR FOR ROYAL CHILDREN.

The Princess of Wales Has Designed a Placid Automobile.

The Princess of Wales has her own ideas about how an automobile should be built. A car embodying some of her own pet features has just been completed for her by a prominent firm of English builders. Like the king, she has shown her preference for the British-built article, says the Kansas City Star.

An attempt has been made to make the new car a plebeian vehicle. It is designed for the youngsters and a folding table is a feature. This can be put in position in a few moments for the serving of tea and light refreshments. To designing the car her royal highness stipulated that the two diminutive seats intended for the children should be placed as far as possible from the door, so as to obviate the possibility of injury in case of accident. In addition to the two seats for children there is room for three people in the compartment.

The car is of medium power, 28-horsepower. Its color is an unusual shade of green and her royal highness' head is in evidence there also. She is

said to have lit upon the peculiar shade in a unique manner. While strolling in the grounds of York College, Sandringham, the princess was struck by an unusual mingling of greens on a fir tree. A bunch of the leaves was obtained to match it. The princess is said to be delighted with the result.

The young princes and princess are overjoyed with the idea of having a big car which can be said to be theirs alone. An unusually large window in the back of the car enables them to look out at the rear, a further delight, especially in fast travelling.

A Deserted Village.

The site of the erstwhile flourishing village of Brendon is represented by a few gaunt stone chimneys, a stray cluster of rootless cottages, a dilapidated Dissenting chapel, a ghostly railway station and one fair-sized shop, which serves the needs of the scattered community living on the Brendon Hills, says H. G. Archer, in the Wide World Magazine. But for many years the deserted village was left just as it was when the miners occupied it, and as such presented an extraordinary sight—silent, grass-grown streets of closed houses, shops, inns and places of worship. It was only comparatively recently that the buildings were razed and the materials of which they were composed sold and carried away. To-day the most tangible relic is found at the junction of the roads just outside the village—a quaint, square, plain building, over the porch entrance to which is the word "Brendon," and the date of erection, 1831. This is one of the little chapels built for the miners. No attempt has been made to preserve it from decay, and not so long ago the pedestrians could stroll in and find the sunlight streaming through the translucent windows and their borders of colored glass, making the interior grotesquely gay. The pulpit and pews then remained, and many of the cards affixed to the book-rests and inscribed with the seat-holders' names were yet to be seen.

"Scouring the Land."

I have just been examining an old book containing the accounts of the charity estate of West Haddon, embracing the years 1773-1850. Under date Aug. 17, 1776, is the following entry:

"Paid Richard Worster seven days work, cutting thorns and mowing and stopping of gaps, 10s. 6d."

The term "scouring the ditch" is used on Jan. 8, 1781, and appears many times after this date, the last instance being on April 28, 1820.—London Notes and Queries.

Triumphant Wedding.

Manager: For heaven's sake, Franz, what have you done? You've gone and accepted the hero's proposal to the first act instead of the fifth!

The Star—But he begged so nicely! And why can't I just refuse him to the fifth act?—Flinchgate Blatter.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

ON A RAINY DAY

Outside the rain came down in a steady, persistent drizzle. It was a gray day and a gray world and the last of the season at the summer resort.

"Umph!" murmured the girl with untidy hair. "I foresee a happy 21 hours. All the nannies in the house are read and there are no supplies to experiment with in the chandeliers; line all through our nervous habit of eating at the hotel. The bridge friends will begin to get in their ready work presently, and then I shall go quite mad! Would that somebody would ask me to do something sensible, so that I might really enjoy myself!"

There was a sharp ring at the rural telephone. After a brief and exclamatory conversation with that instrument she rushed madly in various directions, grabbing an elderly mackintosh, rubbers and other outdoor supplies and falling into them simultaneously, while she answered the irritating questions of the rest of the household.

"Well," gasped the girl who was curled up in the window seat in a silk and chiffon house gown, with a box of candy near. "I'm glad to discover your idea of sensible amusement on a wet and horrid day! You're crazy!"

"Bosh!" politely replied the girl in the ragged mackintosh and disreputable sou'wester hat just before she slammed out of the door and splashed down to the dock extending into the inland bay. "We're not going to fish in here—there're going to sail the Black Cat out into Lake Michigan. And the perch are biting fine!"

Out of the wet grayness the Black Cat swept up to the dock, her sails dripping, her crew jubilant. At the tiller sat the skipper, disguised from head to foot in violent yellow oilskins. Perched by the mainmast in attire matching the drest young woman's was the girl with the aggravatingly curly hair. The tall man and the man with the pipe, being green hands and city landlubbers, did weird things with ropes under the impression that they were helping sail the boat.

Down the bay the boat fled as if anxious to leave behind the dreary monotony of the shore. As she melted through the channel out into the big lake and began to dip down into the swells, while the fresh breeze struck them full in the face, how her crew sighed with joy. Out a half mile they went to the end of the huge government breakwater that loomed above them like the wall of a sky-scraper. Then came a symmetrical interval while they escalated that forbidden height. Finally all five landed on the great board walk on top of it, breathless.

It was ten minutes later that the girl with the curly hair took a comprehensive survey of herself and the others and chuckled.

The five sat in a decorous row at the extreme end of the breakwater, their feet dangling 20 feet above the waves. Five fishpoles bent outward and a stanchion bent against their rubber coats and brigandine hats. Before them stretched Lake Michigan to a faint horizon line, as venturesome craft marling the threatening expanse of its forbidding waves, that were tumbling and hammering against the stanchion wall beneath them. A shrieking gull flashed across their heads and shot out into the lake.

"And to think," murmured the girl in the ragged mackintosh in the awed tones of one delivered from a great horror, "that back at the cottage in that shut-up room they are having a good time! Oh, something has happened to the mink of my hook!"

The hours wore on and the lake grew rougher. The capricious perch had business elsewhere, and sturdily refused all lures.

"Fish," remarked the man in the yellow oilskins, decisively. "Are really the least necessary thing when you go fishing. I don't care if I never catch any."

The man with the pipe jeered. "You're jealous," he said, for he alone had a bite. "To be sure, I've hooked the crabs of this four-inch perch, but I shall string it on an inch rope and take it home. It represents a half day's hard work by five insane individuals, and so it merits consideration."

Down the slippery wall they slid to the deck of the Black Cat and with one accord headed her directly out into Lake Michigan for a breathless swim.

The waves rolled over her side and splashed her dragged crew. She slipped her nose under the water and, recovering, shook herself like a water dog before she plunged again. The skipper hauled at the tiller, the green hands jumped faithfully for the main and the sheets at his shouts, and there was nothing in the world but boiling water and wind and them, and diving through it.

The girl in the ragged mackintosh slipped the cottage door gayly. Her hair straggled into her eyes, her cheeks glowed and she was a very disheveled sight.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

Grammar of American Languages is Elaborate and Difficult.

Prof. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California declares that Indian languages are not a jargon, as is popularly believed, says the Scientific American. In a pamphlet recently issued on the Yuki and Tsalil languages he affirms that Indian languages possess an elaborate and difficult grammar, though this is unknown to the Indians themselves, and must be extracted by the investigations of scientists.

The two languages which Prof. Kroeber selected for experiments had absolutely no similar words. They are more different than English and Russian. The Yuki and the Tsalil are not even in territorial contact, and show no signs of common origin. The Yuki live in northern California, in the coast range, and the Yuki are located in the interior of south central California, in the southern end of the San Joaquin valley.

Though Prof. Kroeber found that the grammatical structure of their languages was identical at nearly every point, their words were wholly dissimilar. The order of words differs quite thoroughly. In Yuki the adjective precedes the noun; in Tsalil it follows. Yuki tend to place the verb at the head of the sentence; Tsalil at the end. The numerical systems of the two languages are radically different. That of Yuki is decimal; of Tsalil quaternary.

It is noted by Dr. Kroeber that California has more totally distinct Indian languages a square mile than any other state. The reason for this great variety of languages has never been properly accounted for.

TWO KINDS OF MISERY.

Both Are Suffered by Authors, but One Has Compensation.

"Among the acutest of the small miseries of my existence," declared Hall Caine in the Book Monthly, "has been that of seeing a man, or more frequently a woman, take up and lay down, in the midst of a running fire of desultory conversation, in the trains, on the steamers, in the halls of hotels or on the seashore a story on which I might have spent all my strength and have written, as I supposed, with my heart's blood."

"Now, that's all very well," comments Melville Howard in the Sketch, "but Mr. Caine must remember that there are a good many novelists also writing with their hearts' blood who never see their stories taken up at all. When they do see them taken up there is often a large fee in the amount."

"A week or two ago," for example, I spent five hours in a railway carriage with a wealthy gentleman, who was actually reading one of my own humble works.

"When he had finished it he handed the volume to his son. The son remarked that his mother had read the same copy. It was a sixpenny edition, sold at four pence halfpenny. I got the halfpenny."

Cat Killed by Mail.
In the half-story of the other day Paul Hill, manager of the Omaha catery, 3017 Charles street, lost White Faun, one of his most valuable pussies.

In the Omaha catery are kept some 20 pedigreed cats, all of which are worth a great deal of money. The cat-house itself is made of tar paper, being a temporary structure, and when the hall fell it beat through the roof, causing the death of White Faun, the big white pussy of them all.

White Faun was lying in a box directly under the center of the roof. The other aristocratic cats were playing about the yard. When the hall began Mr. and Mrs. Hill ran to their rescue, but poor White Faun lay exposed to the death-dealing blows of the immense hallstones. When the proprietors of the catery came back they found White Faun lying dead. She was valued at \$150.

Tobacco in Porto Rico.
"Within a very short time tobacco will be as important a product of Porto Rico as sugar is now," says Francisco J. Dexter of San Juan. "Many of the large plantations have taken up the raising of tobacco, with the result that the output of the island has increased many fold. Many Americans who have gone to the island have invested in tobacco rather than in sugar lands, and the consequence has been a rapid advance in the price of ground suitable for tobacco raising. This boom in the tobacco industry will not injure the sugar business, however. We are producing more sugar now than ever before and will continue to increase the production."

Trade in Condensed Milk.
The production of condensed milk in the United States is of comparatively recent origin. Only 5,000,000 pounds were sold in 1870. By 1880 the sale had reached 12,000,000 pounds. In 1889 as much as 37,000,000 pounds were sold. The amount sold in 1900 reached 187,000,000 pounds, and at the present time, no doubt, the production is still larger.

Linking Europe and Asia.
The newest scheme for an electric railway is a link between Europe and Asia. It now awaits the approval of the Russian government. The idea is to start from Bezan, cross the Caucasus mountains range and finish at Tiflis, 515 miles from end to end.

ONE OF THE TRICKS.

Rhinestones Instead of Diamonds Often Stolen by Shoplifters.

"You were asking me when those ladies came in," said the retail jeweler to the colonel, "if there were any tricks in this trade. Well, there is one I'll give away if you won't say anything about it."

"I promise."

"These ladies asked to see diamond rings."

"Yes; I heard them."

"I showed them a tray of rings, but they both went away without buying. Both took rings with them, however."

"Do you mean they stole them?"

"Exactly. There can be no other word for it."

"And you knew it and said nothing?" exclaimed the colonel.

"Just so. That is the trick I am giving away. They were rhinestone rings instead of diamonds, but good imitations. The ladies are customers. But I had a hunch as to what they were after and set out the trick tray. I am out about \$4 on the two rings taken."

"But—but I don't see—" began the colonel, when he was interrupted with:

"There's nothing to see. Nine out of ten of our lady customers are not prior against temptation when looking over diamonds. I can tell in a minute whether one wants to buy, or when she intends to fish, and hence the real thing of the trick tray. Those two will have fits when they come to find out that the rings are bogus, but they'll come back and put a bold face on it and buy the genuine stones. Yes; one of the tricks; and it always works successfully. Rhinestones have their uses as well as diamonds."

HIGHEST CHIMNEY STACK.

One at Kodak Park Earns That Title with Its 368 Feet of Height.

The highest chimney stack in America is the new one at Kodak Park, says the New York Sun. It is 368 feet high and rests on an octagonal foundation which is 23 feet deep to bedrock; it is 40 feet across the flat sides of octagon at base and 30 feet at top.

The base contains approximately 23,000 cubic feet of concrete and weighs 1,600 tons. The chimney proper, says Camera Craft, is a round shaft built of hollow radial brick.

The outside diameter at the bottom is 28 feet and at the top is 11 feet. The inside diameter at the bottom is 19 feet and at the top 9 feet. It is lined on the inside with acidproof brick and cement four inches thick, leaving a two-inch air space.

The smoke opening is 6x12 feet, providing for 2,400 horsepower, and the acid fume inlet, 4x1 feet, is sucking away the acid fumes from the chemical manufacturing department.

The stack is provided with a lightning rod having four carbon points, and is equipped with an iron ladder on the inside and one on the outside. The total weight of the stack is about 3,200 tons.

Traveling Hands.
In the course of our lives, says the statistician, although we write many letters, we have not the remotest idea of the distance our hands cover while traveling over the paper.

According to him, the average man or woman writes about 30 words a minute, which, with the up and down stroke and curves, represent something like five yards, or 300 yards an hour. A person therefore using his pen for say two hours a day, can boast that his right hand has journeyed a distance of 120 miles.

And this, it should be remembered, refers only to those who write, comparatively speaking, little. When we come to the professional element, journalists, clerks, etc., who work six, seven hours a day, the figures become startling.

He Placed An Order.
A small, sharp-faced boy, one of whose eyelids had an inclination to droop in a chronic wink, entered a tailor shop in Upper Broadway, approached the proprietor and silently handed him a button. The tailor took it and looked puzzled.

"What's this for?" he asked.

"I don't want it. I've got plenty of buttons."

"That's all right," said the youngster. "But yer want business don't yer?"

"Yes."

"Well, just sew a pair of pants on dat button."

The small boy was half way up the block before the tailor reached the door.

Why He Was Retarded.
In a report the superintendent of the juvenile court mentions the case of a child named Lazarus who was retarded to two days' imprisonment in default of a fine of two rupees.

He was released on the day of his arrest, the reason being that "the court was out of trouble to which the fine was put in default of which the child was out of all prohibition to the probable effect of the punishment on him."

Ten for Count.
I am a great believer in the value of ten as a preventive of gout, and adding in the elimination of uric acid it should be taken weak and quite freshly made. I also always insist on the avoidance of sweet fruits and on the free use of green vegetables.

FOR REMEDY USE.

Ingredients: One-half cup of flour, one cup of water, one egg, one teaspoon of yeast, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar, one teaspoon of oil.

To one quart sifted yeast flour add a tablespoonful salt and sift again. Heat a cup and a half of milk or part milk and part water to the boiling point; add a tablespoonful butter and take at once from the fire. Cool to lukewarm, dissolving the butter meantime by stirring, then add to the flour mixture. Dissolve half a compressed yeast cake in a little water, add; beat all very hard and place where it will keep warm and rise over night. In the morning blend a beaten egg with the dough and roll the mixture into pieces the size of a finger and the length of the width of buttered biscuit tin. Place the rolls close together, so as to make almost like a sheet. Let the dough rise to almost double its original thickness, then spread the top thickly with butter, sprinkle with granulated sugar, and on the sugar put a thick layer of blanched and chopped almonds. Bake in a moderate oven about half an hour. A few raisins and currants or chopped nuts may be added to the bread dough when the egg is put in. If desired, when this bread is baked and eaten warm the sheet readily breaks apart, which is better than having to cut it.

TO CLEAN SEWING MACHINES.

Care Bestowed on Instrument Will Be Amply Repaid.

Sewing is not half as hard as some people find it if the sewing machine is kept in good running order. When the sewing machine works hard and heavily takes the needle and shuttle out and give every joint and bearing a generous bath of gasoline. Of course there should not be a lighted lamp or fire of any kind in the room. Turn the wheels briskly for a few moments to enable the gasoline to penetrate every part and to loosen and wash away the old oil and grime. Then clean it all away. When all the grime and oil has been removed, oil with proper lubricating oil, running the machine for two or three minutes before inserting the needle. Now, with a piece of cambric skin, wipe away all superfluous oil. It is a pleasure to sew on a machine treated in this manner.

PARANIP STEW.

Allow for one pound of fresh parsnips one pound fat salt pork and one pound potatoes. Chop the pork fine, pare the potatoes and slice thin; scrape the parsnips and cut in thin slices. Put a layer of pork in a stew pan, then one of parsnips. Repeat with pork, potatoes and parsnips until all have been used. Cover with cold water, season with salt, pepper and celery salt, thicken with a little Boston cracker rolled fine and set on the back of the stove where it can cook gently for three-quarters of an hour.

TEMPERING FLATIRONS.

The first right of a new flatiron is to be well tempered. To do this it should be allowed to heat gradually, and stay hot for several hours in succession without use, then it should gradually cool and be set aside. After this it should be allowed to heat only when wanted for use.

The habit which some housewives have of "putting on the flats" at all times, lest perchance they should need them, will eventually spoil the temper of the best-tempered flatiron in existence.—Harper's Bazar.

TO PRESS A COAT.

All pressing should be done on the wrong side, except the last or finished pressing. Turn the collar up, dampen and stretch. Hold up one end and press it the form of a loop, so as to keep the round effect. Dampen the revers on the padded side along the fold and press until dry. In pressing the sleeves, the shoulders should be placed over a pad. Then the entire coat should be pressed on the right side, using a wet cloth and a hot iron to give a finish.

MOTHER'S VEGETABLE SOUP.

Pare, slice the potatoes and turn into the soup kettle with plenty of cold water, add a half an onion sliced and let boil 30 minutes or until the vegetables are tender; a little chopped celery may be used if you have it. Season with salt and pepper, add some good, rich milk or cream and a piece of butter the size of a walnut and a raw spoonful of canned or cold cooked tomatoes. Serve as soon as it comes to a boil.

TO CLEAN DELICATE FABRICS.

Salted places or spots can be removed from laces, silks and delicate fabrics by making a paste of talcum powder and aqua ammonia. Put in the powder in a cup, three or four tea-spoonfuls and mix to a thin paste with the ammonia. Lay the goods on a cloth; rub the salted place with the paste; rub with a soft cloth and let stand till dry. Then brush or shake off the powder.

DAMPING CURTAINS.

These common mosquito netting and new on the hole. Draw the thread in the usual way through the meshes, skipping every other mesh so that when you draw it through you will have meshes to draw through. No matter how large the hole is, you can turn it evenly and in good shape and save time.

TO SERVE A PLAIN CUSTARD.

Plain cup custards are made more attractive if a preserved strawberry, a scented cherry or a spoonful of bright jelly or marmalade is placed upon the top of each cup before serving. Flay mounds of whipped cream are not an unwelcome addition.

OUR BEST OFFER!

THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE and THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN BOTH A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY

\$1.50.

All the News of the World and Home Only 50 cents more than the price of The Crawford Avalanche alone.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Contains Each Week

- 21 columns of news.
- 14 columns of talk by a practical farmer on farm topics—economic machinery, planting, growing, and storing of fruits and vegetables, breeding and marketing of live stock.
- 20 or more "Lost and Found Poems and Songs."
- 1 column of Health and Beauty Hints.
- Best short and continued stories—Chess and Checkers—Puzzles and Complications—Dr. Reeder's Home Health Club—Miscellaneous Questions and Answers—Poems of the Day—A special Washington letter—Taking cartoons and illustrations.
- 5 columns of live, entertaining editorials.
- 7 columns of live stock and market reports.
- 40 questions and answers by readers on anything pertaining to the business of farming, gardening, raising of live stock and poultry, etc.
- 10 to 20 questions on veterinary subjects.
- 7 columns of information on receipts, patterns, formulas, etc., furnished by readers.
- 24 to 26 columns of stories of public men, historical, geographical, and other miscellany.
- 3 columns of a specially reported sermon by the Rev. Dr. Quayle, Chicago, and the Sunday School Lesson.

These features, together with a Special Magazine Department, make up the Leading Farm, Home and News Paper of the West.

OUR OFFER The price of The Weekly Inter Ocean remains — \$1.00 a year. The price of The Crawford Avalanche is — \$1.00 a year. The two papers each one year will cost only — \$1.50.

N. B.—This special arrangement with the Weekly Inter Ocean is for limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscription expires unless their subscriptions are renewed by cash payments.

Circuit Court Assignment.

1908-1909.

State of Michigan. The Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit. Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years of 1908 and 1909, as follows:

ARENAC—Second Mondays in February, June and October.

CRAWFORD—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

GLADWIN—Third Mondays in February, June and October.

OSHTAWA—Third Mondays in February, June and October.

OTSEGO—Third Mondays in January, May and September.

ROSCOMMON—First Mondays in January, May and September.

Dated, West Branch, Mich., Sept. 10, 1907.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daisy Cronan, deceased.

Marius Hanson having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered, that the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing of said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication on five consecutive days previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTEPERSON, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] WELLINGTON BATTEPERSON, oct24-31w Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford. In the matter of the estate of Daisy Cronan, deceased. Notice is hereby given that six months from the 15th day of October, A. D., 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present claims against said deceased and for the examination and allowance of said claims and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present claims to said court at the probate office in the village of Grayling in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D., 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which day and hour the claims will be heard by said court and the same will be allowed or disallowed as the court may see fit. Dated October 15, 1907. WELLINGTON BATTEPERSON, Judge of Probate.

An Ordinance

(relative to keeping children at home after certain hours.

SEC. I.—The village of Grayling ordains that no child under the age of 5 years shall be allowed upon the streets of said village after 8 o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by its parents, guardian or some adult person, who has the child in charge, or unless it has a written permit signed by such parent or guardian, showing it has been sent by such parent or guardian upon some lawful errand.

SEC. II.—The curfew bell of said village shall be tolled at 7:45 each evening as a warning to such children as may be upon such streets.

SEC. III.—Any child under the age of 16 years mentioned, found upon said streets after the hour herein specified, unaccompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

SEC. IV.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and all village officials to apprehend any such child upon said street after the hours herein specified, who shall not be accompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or shall not have the written permit herein provided for, and to detain such child in the county jail of Crawford county until next morning, provided that the next day is not a legal holiday or the next succeeding day which is not a legal holiday, when such child may be taken before any justice of the peace of said village, and if found guilty of a violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars together with the cost of such arrest, detention and prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and cost, to imprisonment in said county jail for a period not to exceed five days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 7th day of October 1907.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

JOHN E. HUM, Village President.

This ordinance takes effect 30 days after publication.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

THE TOLEDO BLADE

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Best Known Newspaper in the United States.

Circulation 185,000

Popular in Every State.

It fully respects the TOLEDO BLADE, the most remarkable weekly newspaper published in the United States. It is the only newspaper especially edited for National circulation. It has had the largest circulation for more years than any newspaper printed in America. Furthermore, it is the cheapest newspaper in the world, as will be explained to any person who will write us for terms.

The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 185,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Trade Marks Copyrights &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may obtain an opinion as to whether or not it is a patentable invention. Send your drawing to Scientific American, 415 Broadway, New York.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly, devoted to the publication of original articles, news, and general information. Published by Munn & Co., 303 Broadway, New York.

MUNN & CO. 303 Broadway, New York.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 14

Trains Run by Northern Michigan or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

P. M. STATIONS P. M.

2 25 D. Fredrick 12 25

4 45 A. S. R. 12 00

3 30 A. Deward 11 40

4 15 M. River 11 20

4 30 B. L. J. 11 00

4 45 S. Lake 10 40

4 50 B. Lake 10 20

4 55 M. Road 10 00

5 00 A. Lake H'd. 9 40

5 05 A. ALBA 9 20

5 10 G. River 9 00

5 15 G. Camp 8 40

5 20 M. River 8 20

5 25 A. E. Ward 8 00

5 30 A. E. Ward 7 40

5 35 A. E. Ward 7 20

5 40 A. E. Ward 7 00

5 45 A. E. Ward 6 40

5 50 A. E. Ward 6 20

5 55 A. E. Ward 6 00

6 00 A. E. Ward 5 40

6 05 A. E. Ward 5 20

6 10 A.